DAY AND EVENING-ROSINA MEADOWS, Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUNDRED TROUSAND CURIOSI-TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866. WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING EAST LINNE. Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parising-

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING-M. Hartz, the Idustoriat-THE INDIAN BASK TRICK and HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR. OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE, Mr. Charles Wheat

NEW YORK THEATER.
THUS EVENING—GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or. JEALOUSY. Mr.
J. E. Hueliner, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomersal
Dirk Mans. Wilking, Miss Rose Eytings THIS PVENING-LOUIS XL. Mr. Charles Dillon.

THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE TO THE EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE TO THE HOLD BY A MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD,

WALLACK'S THEATER.

WHILL SVENING-THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. Frederick Robin Ros. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Medicine Henriques

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TEIP TO

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
OPEN DAILY-Curlosities in Natural History-Lectures upon the

THEATES, FRANCAIS,
THEATES, FRANCAIS,
DREAM,
DREAM,

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—PANYOMIME OF JACK AND GILL with

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by inform the public that they have added to their stock * wich Jewson and Silverwaux a superb assortment of the Constant

This ware is too first of its kind ever produced in this country Fr deel not to surpass any made by Ethington of Birmingham, Diron of Shellinid, or Cigistoffe of Paris. In quality of metal and plating. warriedy of chegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorable To present imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thus;

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We cherish a landable pride in being the introducers of these goods, as they need a want long felt by persons of refined taste, to whose

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MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

Rately has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious dismacely in all the old huntrs of Fever and Agus and Billious Remittent
Force have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulant; but
they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with Elsey have extended to towns and critical new of them, and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been piaced by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervadent in Universal Air this season, and should at once report to the only approved preventire of its consequences. HOSTETTER'S STONACH BITTHES.

a tonic so potent, an antiseptic so perfect, an alterative so invalethile, and a cimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to pesist and buffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one of the d in incombustible garmants might more among blasing buildings, the mian who arms binned fagainst mularis with this powerful detensive endicine may walk a fever scorned district fearless of its Smale brown at meaphers. The intermittants and remittents at present an general in all parts of the country may be but the foresteners of a cloud her scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with MOSTNYTHR'S RITTERS

for a successful battle with the morphilic avises of all epidemics. Be were in time. Sold everywhere.—| New-York World, Nov. 6, 1885.

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Mouse John L Brown L Son, Boston, Mass. - Use of your farfound and most serviceable Trocurs is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results In alleying broughts! igritation," For Cooghe and Colds THE TROOMES

or Patent Excelsion Writing Envators—the most elegan a city—to sold out at No. 202 Erosdoray.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper leads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-

tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this effice should be addressed to "The
Thint yet," New York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To Day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morn-The Nami-Weekly Tribert, ready this morning, contains another of Bayard Taylor's Letters from Colorado; a Letter from Tom Hughes from London; Fereign Correspondence from different parts of Europe; The Meteoric Shower; The Maryland Difficulty: The Fenian Trials; Election Intelligence—Oregon; Agricultural—The Farmers' Club, How to Dissolve Bone, Hone to Make Good Butter in Winter, Barberry Hedge, Rasp-berries, Domestic Perfume, Pruning Grapes; Fine Arts; Books of the Week; Editorials; Commercial Matters;

P Notes on the Boston Book Trade, Civil and Criminal Court Reports, our Money Article, and the General and Cattle Market Reports, well be found on the inside of to-day's paper.

The celebrated Jumel will case was decided yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiffs. The evidence of pears to be unquestionable, and the will was properly trial is unusually interesting.

Gen. Sheridan, it appears, has lost no time in acting upon the sentiments expressed in his letter of instructions to the United States officer in command of has caused Ortega to be arrested, thereby preventing that General from crossing the Rio Grands into the dan's it in strict accordance with the policy of the fatal to his cause.

Mr. Henry Vincent, the English Reformer, will lecture at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening next, the 16th inst., on our late Civil War and the Friends and Enemies of America in England. The subject offers a wide scope, and it will no doubt receive a masterly handling from Mr. Vincent, whose abilities, elequence and steadfast sympathy with our cause during the terrible four years' conflict eminently qualify him to deal with it. Mr. Vincent comes among us with a high reputation as an orator, and a zealous and consistent advocate of Reform in the political institutions of his native country; but that which will chiefly recommend him to an American audience and secure for him a hearty welcome from all Loyal Americans is the fact that, among the few eminent men in England who stood firmly by us during the gloomiest period of our recent troubles, he occupied a prominent place. Such men, nobly faithful to the cause of Freedom amid abounding faithlessness, deserve all honor at our hands. We doubt not that there will be a large gathering on Friday evening to give this worthy friend of John Bright, from whom he brings a letter credential, a generous reception.

GOV. FENTON.

On the eve of our last State Convention, we were favored with sundry suggestions-some of them more directly from friends in other States-that Gov. Fenton should give place to a stronger and more popular candidate. We responded after this fashion: him; and he had a larger majority than any other man on our State Ticket. His vote then was larger than any other candidate ever received in our State; be stronger?" Though we closed with an interrogation, the correspondence here came to a full stop.

There were plausible grounds for the belief that Gov. Fenton would now run behind. He had felt constrained to veto several bills in which great local and ose some votes in consequence. He had signed the bill regulating and restricting the sale of Liquors, especially on Sundays, and had incurred thereby the hostility of a powerful and wealthy interest, which thereupon been most unjustly assailed as a wholesale pardoner, when in fact he had pardoned fewer Gov. F. must be beaten if nominated, and who there-

fore desired that he should give way to another. But to whom? and why? The attorney of the placate his clients by changing our candidate-that they were fully resolved to beat any candidate proposed by the party which passed the Excise act of was better not to fight on a retreat. The localities aggrieved by his vetoes would not be satisfied with any other than a nominee virtually pledged to sign such bills as he had vetoed; and that would probably disaffect more than it conciliated. Our Warwick had at length gone openly, avowedly over to the adversary; so we could not hope to win his favor by changing our candidate, unless we discarded our principles also. It seemed, on a calm survey of the field, that duty concurred with inclination, policy with honesty, in dictating the course indicated by the Irishman's axiom: "The best way to avoid danger is to meet it half-

We renominated Gov. Fenton by acclamation, though we renominated no other of our State officers whose terms now expire. We went to the people with his name at the head of our ticket, and demanded his reëlection as the rightful meed of his services to the State and Union. Apologizing for no act of his life, shrinking from no attack, deprecating no criticism, we | in their power to become successful rivals of the West. asked the people to reflect him because he represented

their principles, and because he had done right. The combinations by which he was assailed were very formidable. The dealers in Liquor and Lager were well organized, and spent large sums to defeat him. They certainly swelled the majorities against they did him some harm elsewhere. Then the power and patronage of the Federal Government-vastly increased within a few years past-were wielded with which told for him in '64 and against him in '66. Then the personal adherents of Messrs. Weed and Seward-a considerable though diminished party of active

that he had much to contend with. Yet be is reelected by quite double the majority of crease once more with wonderful rapidity in popula-

So desperate an effort was made to defeat him especially, and so ready were his adversaries to give anything else in exchange for a Hoffman vote, that leagues; yet his official majority must exceed 14,000;

while theirs, we think, will be above 15,000. Considering that the money spent and the patronage wielded by his adversaries very far exceeded those employed on his side, we submit that Gov. Fenton has made a capital run, and that the confibeen fully justified. Should be ever again be a candidate, we trust our friends in other States will lose no sleep through apprehension of his discomfiture.

A cable dispatch, undoubtedly originating with the Spanish Government, contradicts the report of an insurrection having broken out in Barcelona. The character of the Spanish Government is so well known that it is hardly necessary for us to caution our readers against this official denial, which stands more in need of confirmation than the original report. Nothing is more certain than that the political excitement in Spain has reached a crisis, and that the country is ripe for a great revolution. A few years ago Spain showed some signs of reform

and progress. Commissioners were sent to Germany, France and other countries to study their systems of public instruction, and a reorganization of the Spanish colleges was begun. Railroads and telegraphs were built in various parts of the Kingdom, and greater attention was paid to agriculture. Sufficient liberty was allowed to the press to diffuse among larger classes of the people political knowledge, and give Madame Jumel's insanity, during her last years, ap- new strength to the progressive party. It was thought that Spain had been fully aroused from her old lethset aside in favor of the heirs. The full report of the argy, and the progress of her material presperity trial is unusually interesting. formally proposed her recognition as one of the Great

But during the last two or three years the aspect of the country has again greatly deteriorated. The the Brownsville district, relative to the factions con- Government is fully aware of the wide-spread dissattending for supremacy in Republican Mexico. He isfaction of the people, and to defend its imperiled the best schools in New-England. To be more specific existence it has recourse to the most desperate means. Liberty of the press has been wholly destroyed, and State of Tamaulipas, where a number of his partisans all the Liberal papers have been suppressed. The were awaiting his arrival. This action of Gen. Sheri- leading men of the Liberal Opposition are in jail, in exile, or, at least, doomed to absolute silence. And United States Government, which recognizes Juarez as there are Spaniards who read French, the as the legitimate President of Mexico. Ortega has | Captain-General of Madrid has issued an order inprotested; but the moral effect of his arrest will be terdicting the circulation or exposure of any foreign newspaper which has at any times given offense to the Church or the Court by the freedom of its criticism. The Minister of the Interior, Gonzales Bravo, has advised the Queen to set aside the law which makes the municipal councils renewable by alternate halves by an arbitrarily-assumed authority, and to order elections for the whole of the councilors of each corporation, thus getting rid of those who have still a term of office to serve. In support of this proposition, he has, in a report to the Queen, represented that the councils are at present composed of "conspirators and street revolutionists."

Nothing could better show the extremely dangerous position of the Spanish Government. Dissatisfaction with the rule of the Bourbons is no longer confined to the large cities, but extends to every little town and hamlet. Let the insurrection once be successful in one district, and soon the whole country will be in arms. The Government relies only on the army; but the history of the revelts during the last few years clearly proves that the soldiers are largely under the influence of the Liberal leaders, and can no longer be relied upon in case of a civil war. Thus the last dynasty of Bourbons in Europe is hastening onward to its collapse, which cannot be very far

IMMIGRATION.

The number of foreign immigrants who arrived in this city from January I to October 3I was 202,440, against 156,151 to 1865, an increase of 46,289. More than one-half of this increase is in the number of Gov. Fenton ran in 1864 on the same ticket with Germans, of whom this year 86,461 have come over, President Lincoln, but very considerably ahead of against 61,243 in 1865. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the increase was much larger during the first months of the year than during the latter. In fact, it seemed for several months as though this and we are not aware that he has done aught calcu- year the number of immigrants would be fully double lated to forfeit or lessen the esteem of his fellow- that of the preceding year. The diminishing rate pecuniary interests were involved, and was certain to that the new year will again witness a very consid-cial and political value. erable increase in the foreign immigration.

It is gratifying to see that the increase is not only in the number of immigrants, but also in quality. The great majority of those who now come over are induswas bent on his defeat. He had made a few mistakes | trions, aturdy laborers, generally possessed of some in the exercise of the pardoning power, and had means, who at once find some profitable employment in our manufacturing establishments, or betake themselves to the West and become settlers on the soil. per annum than either of his predecessors for the last | The fact that labor among us continues to be in great twelve years. He had incurred the intense hatred of demand and commands much higher wages than in one who had long been regarded as the Warwick of the Old World, is becoming better understood, and our State-whose opposition was popularly regarded | numerous applications are, therefore, made to compaas fatal. We do not blame those who feared that nies, like the American Emigrant Company, which act as a gratuitous intelligence office, and refer the European laborers to employers who are in need of an increase of labor. From Sweden alone the above liquor-dealers gave us fair notice that we could not | Company has during the present year brought over 3,400 people, being nine-tenths of the whole number of immigrants of this nationality, and considerably more than double the entire Swedish immigration for 1866. Being thus constrained to fight any how, it 1864, and more than five times the average number of arrivals from that country for the four years from 1860 to 1864 inclusive.

At the close of the war, it seemed for some time as though the Southern States would make a special effort to compete with the West in inviting foreign labor. De Bow, in his sensible letter to Gov. Perry of South Cerolina, advised the South to adopt the same policy with regard to foreigners in which the West had been so eminently successful. Capitalists all over the North were willing to make large investments in Southern land and in the establishment of Southern manufactures. The attention of the German, Irish. English and other emigrants was attracted to the fact that the South, as well as the West, was possessed of immense resources, and, if only the Southern people acted rightly, could hold out fully as great inducements to the industrious emigrant as the West. No one who has paid attention to the subject of immigration can doubt that the Southern States really had it But the opportunity has been lost. The failure of the Southern States to come to an understanding with the loyal States, and to resume their old place in the Union, the aristocratic contempt which the Southern planters continued to show of labor, black as well as white, and the absurd him in this City and Brooklyn by at least 10,000, and and outrageous labor laws which some States like Texas have recently enacted, are much better understood in Europe than the leaders of public opinion in the South imagine. If the Southerners want to know desperate energy for his defeat. This was so much the effect of their suicidal policy, let it look at the immigration statistics. All the efforts to turn the current into Southern channels have been signal failures. The European workmen shun the South now as beand skillful politicians-were impelled to do their fore the war. The few who have been induced to go worst against him. Add to these all who were there talk of leaving, and instead of obtaining an inaggrieved by his vetoes, or disaffected by the false crease of population, the Southern States are even charges respecting his pardons, and it will be realized | threatened with the exedus of their native Unionists. In the meanwhile, the Western States continue to in-

directions, railroads and telegraphs multiply, and the business man who can appreciate the commercial side of this migration of nations finds the same field for we presume he is at least 1,000 votes behind his col- business operations on the largest scale as before. In union with the progress of the Pacific Railroad, the continuance of immigration bids again fair to preduce marvelous results, which the census of 1870 will make known. Unless the Southern States-with or without the consent of the governing class-shall soon get better State Governments than they have at dence of his friends in his personal strength has present, they will, in 1870, make a poor show by the side of the rising West.

> NEGROES IN TRIGONOMETRY AND THE CLASSICS.

If that large class of Americans, imported and native, who have been educated to express their hatred of equal rights and their prejudice against race by mouthing with hot rage, or airy contempt, the word "Nigger!" could be compelled to visit in detachments the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth, on Shippen-st., they would speedily get cured of the false ideas upon which Slavery in the United States sought a logical and lawful foundation, and which now inspire the opponents of impartial suffrage to resist the extension of the ballot to the Black man. We visited this school last week, and for two days witnessed its annual Commencement exercises. We saw there abundance evidence:

I. That under the management and instruction of colored teachers, male and female, there is in Philadelphia a school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek Classics, the Mathematics, History, Geography and Composition, which is fully equal to the best of the endowed academies of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it.

II. We saw that under the development of this culture, favored by the strong social position which the colored population in Philadelphia have attained in that freest of our great cities, there were 181 boys and girls of African descent as intelligent, as self-respectful, as well-mannered, as well-dressed, and as promising as the same number of school children in any of -we saw slarge school of colored pupils, who in no respect, save color and features, differed at all from the best educated and most carefully trained white boys and girls of the same age in the best Academies of the Northern States. In all respects they were fully

III. We saw colored children of both sezes, between the ages of 12 and 19, rigidly examined in Xenophon's Anabasis and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's Æneid, Cicero's orations and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, Legendre's geometry, algebra, mental arithmetic, English analysis, history and geography, and saw that they understood and linew what they recited-that they were radically and thoroughly instructed-that their answers to questions were not exercises of memory-that they had not been drilled parrot-like for a public show, and that they had successfully received from colored instructors the educations which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college.

IV. We heard compositions read and declamations delivered upon such themes as "The Essential Feature of a Republic," "Music as an Element of Worship," "The Education of Women," "The Age of Pericles, " "The American Congress," "The Province of Poetry," "Individual Effort," "The New Rome," 'The Two Casars." These performances-original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and structure of sentences, and full of generous feeling and morality-had they been listened to by the most prejudiced upholders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the African race, and brought them to a candid confession that there is nothing in the organization of the colored American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement-nothing in his character or capacities which can longer uphold the mean and cowardly lie that the Government of the United States was intended to be a "White Man's Government."

Richard Humphreys, a member of the Society of Friendsia Philadelphia, preparing for his death in the year 1832, devised \$19,000 in trust "to instruct descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and qualify them to nct as teachers in those branches of useful business." citizens. On what ground, then, can you assume of increase is owing to several causes, one of which, That little sum of money was the seed from which has that he is weak, or that another candidate would as we know from many private as well as from grown up the Shippen-st. Colored High School. It uld well repay a visit by any generous and publicthat the inexplicable conduct of the President of the | spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence United States could not fail to bring on another crisis. and patriotism set by the Quaker Humphreys, if fol-This fear is wholly disappearing, in consequence of lowed in New-York by some citizen intrusted with the recent elections, and the present indications are great wealth, would produce results of the highest so-

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The following is an extract, which we are permitted to make, from a letter written by a gentleman now in Texas-himself a native Southerner, who has never been in a Northern State, and who has the best means of knowing the condition of things about which he writes, to a Southern gentleman now in this city. The

latter is dated Oct. 26, and says: "In matters in which freedmen are parties, they have beet and are still ruled by the pistol and howie-knife, and it is impossible for those people to receive the least justice from the civil authorities. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are correcting the difficulty us fast as they possibly can, and I am hoppy to say that they are meeting with success; although they compelled to act entirely by military authority, as the advorates of the President's 'policy' in this State would not healtate to stoop to any crime, if by so doing they could cheat the

edmen.
"A relation of the barbarities that have been and still are inflicted on these people would cause your blood to chilt and the check of the Nation to blush with shame—to think that in this free government such monsters are allowed to live. Murder has been no uncommon thing. The survivors are debarred from reporting outrages to the Burean by threats of immediate extermination. Those in civil authority are not the least bit better. They smile at all such crimes, and do not make that least exertion to bring the guilty parties to justice.

become of those poor people—not the freedmen alone, but the loyal whites, would also fall victims to 'my policy.' I wish I was capable of picturing to you, in their true colors, the trials, privations and sufferings of these loyal people, white and black. You can form no idea of what the condition of affairs has since the late elections. Still, they do not know how long they will be compelled to submit to their Rebel rulers. When a stranger arrives in the State, he is immediately watched and followed, as if he were a wild beast; and he can frequently hear the expression, as I have almost daily, that 'every Yankee s-n of a b-h ought to be hung. Such is the effect of 'my pelicy "If we omit the freedmen and those few Whites who were faithful during the war, loyalty in Texas is a farce. Universal suffrage must be given to those people, or they must quit the try-it is the only alternative left them."

-Two other letters, to the same effect, from other parties (one of whom is well known to many in New-York-himself also a Southerner), might be here quoted, as showing a similar state of things in other parts of the State-the three letters having been written by different persons from different parts of Texas. So much for the effects of the sort of "recorstruction" favored by the modern "Moses."

Shortly before the collapse of the Rebellion, Capt. Winslow and the U. S. gunboat Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, demonstrated, to the expressed mortification of British and French Rebel sympathizers, the superiority of American men and metal over Eraglish-built boats, British-trained seamen and gunners, and British-cast guns. Recently, in the same waters, was witnessed a boat-race. The entries included 15 French men-of-war boats, pulling 16 oars each, and an American cutter, pulling only 12 oars. Notwithstanding all attempts, very unserupulously made, to foul and lead them out of the course, the Yankee boys were winners by two boats' length. Cherbourg seems to Ale Lincoln in 186), and by nearly double his own, I tion and wealth. Towns and villages spring up in all be fated ground for European naval contests, when I taked ground for European naval contests of the contests

their craft are matched against vessels built by American mechanics and manned by American seamen.

THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR. The returns reported from all the counties make

Gov. Fenton's majority 14,255. Majorities for Governor, partly estimated.

FENTON. Oneida 1.279 Onondaga . . . 3,837 Outario . . . 1,750 3,755 1,798 Allegany Orange..... Cattaraugus ... 2,370 Orange....... 1,481 Orleans...... 3,000 Oswego...... 351 Cayuga.....3,639 Chautauqua...4,900 Otsego 551 Rensselaer . . . 2,060 Chemung..... Chenango..... 1,585 Clinton..... St. Lawrence ... Saratoga 1,881 Schenectady ... 482 Cortland Schuyler..... 700 Steuben 2,400 Delaware..... 1,364 Dutchess 1,249 Suffolk Essex Tioga...... 1,184 Franklin 1,000 Tompkins..... 1,500 Warren 586 Fulton.... 836 Genesee 1,424 Washington.... 2,936 Herkimer Wayne..... 1,966 Jefferson Wyoming Lewis.... Yates Livingston Madison..... Total..........77,826 Monroe...... 1,764 Niagara 730 | MAJORITIES P OR ROFFMAN. Schoharie 1,600 Erie 746 Sezeca 298 Sullivan 500 Greene..... 310 Sullivan Hamilton..... 200 Kings..... 9,297 Montgomery... 50 Ulster...... 366 Westehester... 1,100 New-York 46,661 Hoffman's total 63,571 Putnam 101 Queens 963 Richmond 965 Fenton's total .. 77,826 Fenton's maj. 14, 255 Rockland

FREDERICK T. FRELINGBUYSEN of Newark, Attorey-General of the State, has been appointed by Gov. Ward U. S. Senator pro tem. from New-Jersey, vice the Hon, William Wright, deceased. The appointment was absolutely required by the Constitution. though it holds only till the second Tuesday following the meeting of the new Legislature, when a Senator will be regularly chosen to serve thenceforward till? March 4, 1869.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is still a young man, but of eminent ability, sound principles, and great personal worth. The Newark Daily Advertiser says:

worth. The Newark Duily Advertiser says:

"This as the third Frelinghuysen who has held the position of Senator from the State of New Jersey. The first was Frederic Frelinghuysen, of revolutionary fame, who is believed to have killed the Hessian compander. Cok Rahl, at the battle of Trenton, who was made a Major General by Washington II Too, and who was elected a United States Senator in 1726; heading the office for three years only, when he resigned on accorate of ill health. The second of the name was Theodore Freling huysen, who was Senator from New Jersey from tree to 1835; huysen, who was Senator from New Jersey from tree to 1835; was subsequently Chancellor of the University of New York; was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1844, with Henry Clay; was for many years President of the American Bible Society and finally ended his public life as President of Rungers College. If, as Longellow says. Trees are very few sons of great men who profit by the lesson. The dignity of family name—false, when not honorably sustained—and the idleness begotten by family fortune are obstained—and the idleness begotten by family fortune are obstained and the idleness where the ambitions and dignition of the few instances where the ambitions and dignition of the scion are not buried in the graves of his fathers. He who has ancestors, in this country must rise in spite of them.

"To meet the menneling incidents of our transition period, we need not only a Congress strong in majorities but strong in integrity and intellect, with members familiar by long habit and study, with those pivotal ideas on which the social organization reposes. In the appointment of Mr. Freinghryser, the Governor has recognized these necessities. Mr. F. bas an honorable record. As a jurist, he holds a commanding position at home and abroad. Still young and in the full vigor of life, he takes rank as one of the aliest of our lawyers, and has attained a brilliant success in the higher course. As a publication of the Whi party. The second law with a l

A Convention of the Superintendents of the Common Schools of the State of Pennsylvania is called to meet in Harrisburg on the 4th of Dacember. Imthe revolt of one-of the numerous hereditary princes, or chieffains—200 in number it is said—among whom the Japaness Empire is divided. Of these princes the Typone increase of the minimum length of the annual school term; the establishment of uniformity of textwook in each county; the support of "county institutes" by public appropriations; the abolishment of provisional certificates; "the creation of "district institutes," and the enlargement of the number of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name and rank has recently been obtained, from which it appears that he is but the first of the hereditary princes, or chieffains—200 in number it is said—among whom the Japaness Empire is divided. Of these princes the Typone was the temporal head of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name and rank has recently been obtained, from which it appears that he is but the first of the hereditary princes, or chieffains—200 in number it is said—among whom the Japaness Empire is divided. Of these princes the Typone was the temporal head of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Empire, who carried on the Government in the name of the Mikado, or supreme ruler of Japaness Empire is divided. Of these portant changes in the School law will be proposed for the consideration of the Convention, providing for an increase of the minimum length of the annual school term; the establishment of uniformity of textbook in each county: the support of "county institutes" by public appropriations; the abolishment of "provisional certificates;" the creation of "district tutes," and the enlargement of the number of the branches of study required by law.

The London Review is responsible for the statement that Mr. Tennyson has joined the defenders of ex-Gov. Eyre of Jamaica, and subscribed to the fund for his defense. The distinguished companionship of Carlyle, Kingsley and Ruskin, if this statement be true, will be no apology for the mistake. The warmest admirers of the great poet will most carnestly regret his sympathy with such a man as Eyre, especially if that implies sympathy with the atrocities committed in Jamaica. It would be a singular illustration of the truth that a man's love of abstract right is often contradicted by his practice. The beauty of Tennyson's poetry is not merely sensuous, but moral to a higher degree than in most writers of the age. By virtue of his best qualities he should uttorly condemn the course of Gov. Eyre, as he should have been the enemy of the slaveholders' Rebellion in the United States. Fortunately no mistaken act of the man can undo the teachings of the poet, and we shall still judge him, as he desires to be judged, by his best, and

After narrating the evils from which North Carolina offers, the emigration of her farmers, the waste of land, and the general depression of business and want of confidence in the State Government, The Henderson Pioneer proposes the following romedy:

son Pioneer proposes the following romedy:

"There exists a proper and legal course to be pursued without.

If the Legislature of the State, or their constituents, composed of a majority of the State at large, persistantly refuse to take steps to legalize and place the State in harmony with the General Government, by which an indiax of emigration and capital may have access and security for safe investments within her borders, the alternative will be for the lovel of the State to appeal to Congress for a redress of grievances, under which they are at present laboring, and without which the lovalists of the State must be driven, impoverished, from within its borders or remain, and through oppression be ground to pearder.

"The Legislature meets at an early day, and the eyes of the loval people of this section will be turned upon the action of that body, and if they refuse within a roasonable time to ratify the proposed ascendancy to the Constitution of the United States, the great eight of petition will be left to the loyal people."

The people's Constitutional Amendments have been aptly called a ladder of five steps, upon which the South was invited to climb to the platform of the Union. But the Loyalists are not bound to stand holding that ladder forever, waiting for the Rebels ta use When tired of waiting and holding, the people will move on, leaving takind one single and persument step-that of Impartial Suffrage.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY .-The St. Nicholas Society held their stated annual meeting last evening at Delmotico's corner of Fifth-ave, and Zourteenth-st. On motion of Mr. McDeneugh, the following Cammittee were appointed, to draw up resolutions relative to the demiss of the Hen. John Van Buren: Richard E. Mount, jr.; James J. Roosevelt : Charles E. Swords : Erastus C. Benedica: Claudius L. Mo-

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the above Committee was constituted Memorial Standing Committee. The following officers were

For President—Charles Roome. For Vice-Presidents—James W. Beelman, Benjamin H. Fleid, Richard E. Moust, jr., James M. McLess. For Tressurer—Wm. M. Vermigre. For Secretary—Augustus R. Maclenough. For Assistant Sequency—Archibald S. Van Duzer. For Chaplains—The Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, the Rev. Wm. S. Johnson. For Physicians—Ahram Dudes, Wm. E. Vermilye. For Consulting Physicians—James Anderson, James R. Wood. For Managers—Gullan C. Verplanck, James De P. Ogden, Wm. H. John, son. Charles H. Swords, D. Jehry Hight Augustus Schell, Hamilyon, Fish, Fauderic De Peyster, James R. Rossevelt, John Aistyne, Aaron R. Hays. Wm. Remasn. For Stewards—Edward H. Acthur Aobert G. Remsen, James Breath, Wm. Iving Grebaim, Uso. W. elchan, Levand Spageo, N. W. Stayrassal Cattle. then elested for the ensuing year:

THE DRAMA.

RISTORI'S ADRIZNUS THE ACTRESS.

It is in grand phases of majesty and desolation, and in the flerce rather than the fiend moods of passion, that Madam Ristori is preemin utly a great actress. Her Medea, her Phedra, her Lady Macheth—Tuich was as unlike that of Shakespeare as a scolding a trage is on the a queenly womanfurnished abundant evidence of the truth of this statement. Those personations have, doubtless, been studied by such of our readers as are interested in the subject, and we dare say they have formed a correct estimate of the abilities and char-acteristic style of this actress. If so, they could not well have expected her to succeed outirely in the character of Advisors Lecourreter. This latter character, indeed, is not wanting in occa-Lecouvereur. This latter character, indeed, is not wanting in occasional flushes of passionate pride; but the basis of it is the clinging tenderness of a woman's heart. No body thinks of Advience as a large, strong, overa belining female. She must be slight, and gentle, and, spiritual, with only emough of the element of human passion to give intensity to her every word and act, and to make her roused pride magnificent and impressive. Everybedy knows her story. But a little time has passed since we had occasion to refer to it, when the character was presented at the Winter Garden by Sira Jean Dwenport Lander. It is a very and story, and, as told in the drama by Messa. Series and Legouve, it never finds to couch the senattive heart and to fill the mind with an affecting funge of beauty, nobicness and grief. Herein his the secret ment, and have knows her story. But a little time has passed since we had so casion to refer to if t when the character was presented at the Winter Garden by Mrs. Joan Hwenport Lander. It is a very said story, and, as told in the drama by Messus. Sorthe and Legouvé. It never finds to touch the sensitive heard and to fill the mind with an affecting image of beauty, nobleness and grief. Hereis his at he secret ment, and hones comes the lasting popularity of the drama. In its demands upon the actress this piece is uncommonaly exacting. Teaderness, gride, magnanimity, jealousy, wit, rofinement, pathos, the strength of intellect another fire of grinius—these are the important elements. But all these rest upon and are worsen to gettier by a most sweet specific of loving womanhood. The realize this ideal upon the stage is to perform a very difficult task in art. There is need of great power, likewise, at certain points in the performance—nother likewise, at certain points in the performance—and by in the two success between Advienne and the Princess, and is the closing portions of the drama, Madame Kistori is never facking in power, nor in refinement. She battled splendidly with her foe, and filled the mass exacting ideal of elegance. But she did not look like Advienne, and, in the element of tenderness, as well as in certain latent sadness most essential to the character, she was deficient. There is a good deal of the alexing tigress in most of her manifestations of the emotion of love. When pride is made formed by the excitation for her imperious rivel, she rises to a spleadid stituade of passion. But in the serious seches with Maturice, she is a good and of the alexing tigress in most of her manifestations of the emotions for the most papel of excitan—with the Queen to Polonius. More matter and less art. On his whole, we fame; it would not be utterly impossible to find, ambing American actresses a more consistently simple and treaked representative of the account with new laws and the papel and treaked representative of the speci

We were in error in announcing Ristori's Reading for to-night. That performance is assigned for next Tuesday, the 20th bust, at Steinway's Half. Designes reading will be

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LEGIORES. Our renders are again reminded that Mr. De Cor-dora will commence his series of Omice Lectures to might at Irving Hall. "Miss Jones's Wedding" is less subject.

HIRAM V. WILLSOW!

The Hon. Hiram V. Willson, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, died at Cleveland on the night of the 11th inst., of comaumption. Judge Willson had occupied the bench of tius-Court for many years, and his name became familiar to Court for many years, and his name became familiat to the country at large at the time of the trial of the "Oberlin Rescuers," in 1859, he presiding at that trial. He was known to be in sympathy with the Fugative Slave Law and inclined toward the conviction of the accused. Upon the convictions of Simeon Burbuell, the first one of the W who had been indicted, Judge Willson refused to allow a new jury to be empanneled to try the sebsequent cases, and when Judge Spaulding—now Member of Congress from the Cleveland District—for the prisoners declared that if that refusal was persisted in no defense would be offered by one of the accused, the Court ordered them into the custody of the Marshal, and when found gully sentenced them to sine of \$1,000 each, with six months imprisonment.

THE TYCOOK OF JAPAN.

We learn from a dispatch by the Atlantic Cable that the war in Japan is ended, and that the report of the death of the Tycoon is confirmed. The war arose from the revolt of one-of the numerous hereditary princes, or

EX-MAYOR FOWLER.

Ex-Mayor Fowler of Marysville, California, died in that city Oct. 17. He was a native of Windham County, Conn., and went to California in 1850. He served in the Assembly, and was elected Mayor three times. He was also Justice of the Peace.

Assembly, and was elected Mayor three times. He was also Justice of the Peace.

JOHN BRADLEY.

PORTLAND, Vt., Nov. 12.—John Bradley, esq., one of the most prominent cinices of this State, and for the last 29 years intimately connected with the railroad enterprises of New England and many of those in the Western States, expired at his residence in Poultney restering at 4 p. m. His romains will be taken to Bartington on Wedneslay next for interment. DR. CONCEST.

The death is reported of Dr. Conquest, the well-known physician. It took place at his country residence at Shooters hill. The deceased, who was 77 years of age, was formerly lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholozsew's Hospital. He wrote a pamphlet on "The Use and Abuse of Money, the publication of which led to his giving a price of 190 gainess for the best essay on the subject. This resulted in the publication of "Mammon." by the Best Dr. Harris, a work which cantied outlines of Midwifery, which has passed through six editions in this country, and has been translated into the French, German and Hindustance languages. Dr. Conquest was also the author of a revised edition of the Bible, gwaerally known as "The Bible, with 20,000 emandations."

DRATE OF ROBERT BRALE, 230.

BY TREESBAFE TO THE TRIBUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov., 12.—Major Robert Beale, who

PRATE OF ROBERT BRAILS, 53Q.
BY TREESPARE TO THE TREESPARE
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Major Robert Beale, who was formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and subsequently Warden of the District of Columbia jasi, disalyesterday quite suddenly. the suddenly.

DEATH OF BISHOP BUTLEDGE.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death, in that city, on Monday last, of Rishop Rutledge, of the Reiscopal/Dis-cess of Florida, after a long and pathful illusess of causer of, the

ARMY GAZETTE.

BY TELEGRAPH-TO-THE TRIBUNE Secretary Stanton informs 38 newly appointed Ligationants in the Regular Army that if their acceptances of these positions are not received by the War Department on or before Uncember 1, 1986, their appointments will be caucated.

BONOBABLY MUSTERED OUT. First Meutenant Jas. L. Scott, Veteran Resarre Corps. MUSTER OUT REFORED.

Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Berbe, 128th U. S. Colored Treaps, dated Out.

to and he is, ordered to report to Major Gen. Howard for Just in.

Freedrach's Bureas.

NAVY GAZETTE. +

BY MANAGEMENT TO THE PRINCES.

ST BEIRGHAPS TO THE TRIBESA

NEW 5.—Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, from command of Navy-Yard. Boston, on December 15, and waiting orders, Commondation Henj. F. Sanda, from Navy-Yard, Boston, on December 15, and waiting orders; Commander Francis S. Begresdy, from duty as Navy-Yard, Boston, on December 15, and waiting orders; Commander Francis S. Begresdy, from duty as Navy-Yard, Boston, on duty as Navy-Yard, Boston, on Mandad, Aaron W. Weaver, from duty at Navy-Yard, Boston, and waiting orders; Acting Ensign Geo. ** Mond, from assumer Madawasks, sandondered to assumer Mackinaw.

**PROCECTION OF THE COMMANDER OF T

APPONTED.

Nov 5-Jas D. Bosico, an Asting Boatswain, and ordered to Resairing Ship New Hamphilis.

LAND OFFICE REPORTS.

BY TRAINED APPLY NO THE TAIRDYR.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns, from the local office at Tallahassee, Fig., showing that during October 22, 40% acres of the public lands were disposed of in the State for advantagement under the Homesteed law. The homes stand outries at Tallahassee being restricted by the law of 1806 to 30% acres seed, the tracts taken as above will add in Florid 230 farms to those already actual.

Rejums resulted.

Rejums resulted from the local office at 5t. Peter, Mins., show that during the past month the disposal of public lands amounted to 2,588 acres.

HALIPAN, N. S., NOV. 12.—A fire on Saturday night destroyed the military hospital and nearly all its contents. The patients were consisted. Several firemen were intered by explored two compounds.